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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/557,831	04/26/00	TRIGIANI	0111124/024

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ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER
3751

DATE MAILED: 10/13/00 #3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/557,831

Applicant(s)
Trigiani

Examiner
J. Casimer Jacyna

Group Art Unit
3751



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Apr 26, 2000

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire three month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been
☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). 3

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of Negley.

Bradley discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system including a closed, non-pressurized cylindrical cartridge 17, an inner nozzle with internal threads 32, 33 which connects to a refrigeration system to be charged via conduit 34, and a double O-ring 26 piston 25 substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of an outer nozzle. However, Negley teaches another manually actuated piston cartridge lubricant dispenser having threaded end caps 6, 9 forming two nozzles at the dispensing end, the first nozzle being the outlet end of cartridge 5 which contains external threads for attaching to end cap 6, the second nozzle being internally threaded outlet 7 which attaches to a delivery conduit 8 for the purpose of providing an easily assembled and disassembled cartridge with a mechanical linkage which lessens the manual force required for moving the piston. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a cartridge structure as, for example, taught by Negley, in order to provide an easily assembled and disassembled cartridge with a mechanical linkage which lessens the manual force required for moving the piston.

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3. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of Negley as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brass.

Bradley discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of a dye. However, Brass teaches another lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system which uses a dye for the purpose of finding leaks in the system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a dye as, for example, taught by Brass, in order to find leaks in the system.

4. Claims 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of Negley as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Summons et al.

Bradley discloses a piston type injection cartridge substantially as claimed, but does not disclose a transparent cartridge with gradient markings. However, Summons teaches another piston type injection cartridge having a transparent cartridge with gradient markings for the purpose of allowing a user to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a transparent cartridge with gradient markings as, for example, taught by Summons, in order to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

5. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of Jochenning.

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Bradley discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system including a closed, non-pressurized cylindrical cartridge 17, an inner nozzle with internal threads 32, 33 which connects to a refrigeration system to be charged via conduit 34, and a double O-ring 26 piston 25 substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of an outer nozzle. However, Jochenning teaches another fluid nozzle for attaching an outlet conduit having two nozzles, a first internally threaded nozzle 14 and a second externally threaded nozzle 16 for the purpose of preventing fluid leakage by attaching a cap when the outlet is not being used. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a dual outlet nozzle as, for example, taught by Jochenning, in order to prevent fluid leakage by attaching a cap when the outlet is not being used.

6. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of Jochenning as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brass.

Bradley discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of a dye. However, Brass teaches another lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system which uses a dye for the purpose of finding leaks in the system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a dye as, for example, taught by Brass, in order to find leaks in the system.

7. Claims 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of Jochenning as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Summons et al.

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Bradley discloses a piston type injection cartridge substantially as claimed, but does not disclose a transparent cartridge with gradient markings. However, Summons teaches another piston type injection cartridge having a transparent cartridge with gradient markings for the purpose of allowing a user to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a transparent cartridge with gradient markings as, for example, taught by Summons, in order to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

8. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of O'Hern, Jr.

Bradley discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system including a closed, non-pressurized cylindrical cartridge 17, an inner nozzle with internal threads 32, 33 which connects to a refrigeration system to be charged via conduit 34, and a double O-ring 26 piston 25 substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of an outer nozzle. However, O'Hern teaches another refrigeration system fluid connection conduit having two nozzles, a first internally threaded nozzle 24 and a second externally threaded nozzle 20 for the purpose of preventing fluid leakage by attaching a Schrader type check valve at the outlet conduit connection. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a dual outlet nozzle as, for

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example, taught by O'Hern, in order to prevent fluid leakage by attaching a Schrader type check valve at the outlet conduit connection.

9. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of O'Hern, Jr. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brass.

Bradley discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of a dye. However, Brass teaches another lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system which uses a dye for the purpose of finding leaks in the system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a dye as, for example, taught by Brass, in order to find leaks in the system.

10. Claims 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradley et al. in view of O'Hern, Jr. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Summons et al.

Bradley discloses a piston type injection cartridge substantially as claimed, but does not disclose a transparent cartridge with gradient markings. However, Summons teaches another piston type injection cartridge having a transparent cartridge with gradient markings for the purpose of allowing a user to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Bradley with a transparent cartridge with gradient markings as, for example, taught by Summons, in order to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

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11. Claims 1-5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trigon./636 in view of Negley.

Trigon. discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of an outer nozzle. However, Negley teaches another manually actuated piston cartridge lubricant dispenser having threaded end caps 6, 9 forming two nozzles at the dispensing end, the first nozzle being the outlet end of cartridge 5 which contains external threads for attaching to end cap 6, the second nozzle being internally threaded outlet 7 which attaches to a delivery conduit 8 for the purpose of providing an easily assembled and disassembled cartridge with a mechanical linkage which lessens the manual force required for moving the piston. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Trigon. with a cartridge structure as, for example, taught by Negley, in order to provide an easily assembled and disassembled cartridge with a mechanical linkage which lessens the manual force required for moving the piston.

12. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trigon./636 in view of Negley as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Summons et al.

Trigon. discloses a piston type injection cartridge substantially as claimed, but does not disclose a transparent cartridge with gradient markings. However, Summons teaches another piston type injection cartridge having a transparent cartridge with gradient markings for the purpose of allowing a user to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Trigon. with a transparent cartridge with gradient markings as, for example, taught by Summons, in order to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

13. Claims 1-5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trigon./636 et al. in view of Johenning.

Trigon. discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system including a closed, non-pressurized cylindrical cartridge 17, an inner nozzle with internal threads 32, 33 which connects to a refrigeration system to be charged via conduit 34, and a double O-ring 26 piston 25 substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of an outer nozzle. However, Johenning teaches another fluid nozzle for attaching an outlet conduit having two nozzles, a first internally threaded nozzle 14 and a second externally threaded nozzle 16 for the purpose of preventing fluid leakage by attaching a cap when the outlet is not being used. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Trigon. with a dual outlet nozzle as, for example, taught by Johenning, in order to prevent fluid leakage by attaching a cap when the outlet is not being used.

14. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trigon./636 in view of Johenning as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Summons et al.

Trigon. discloses a piston type injection cartridge substantially as claimed, but does not disclose a transparent cartridge with gradient markings. However, Summons teaches another

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piston type injection cartridge having a transparent cartridge with gradient markings for the purpose of allowing a user to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Trigon. with a transparent cartridge with gradient markings as, for example, taught by Summons, in order to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

15. Claims 1-5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trigon./636 in view of O'Hern, Jr.

Trigon. discloses a lubricant injection apparatus for a pressurized air conditioning system including a closed, non-pressurized cylindrical cartridge 17, an inner nozzle with internal threads 32, 33 which connects to a refrigeration system to be charged via conduit 34, and a double O-ring 26 piston 25 substantially as claimed, but does not disclose the use of an outer nozzle. However, O'Hern teaches another refrigeration system fluid connection conduit having two nozzles, a first internally threaded nozzle 24 and a second externally threaded nozzle 20 for the purpose of preventing fluid leakage by attaching a Schrader type check valve at the outlet conduit connection. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Trigon. with a dual outlet nozzle as, for example, taught by O'Hern, in order to prevent fluid leakage by attaching a Schrader type check valve at the outlet conduit connection.

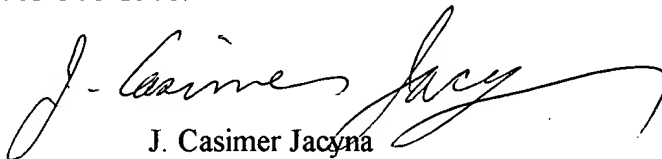
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16. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trigon./636 in view of O'Hern, Jr. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Summons et al.

Trigon. discloses a piston type injection cartridge substantially as claimed, but does not disclose a transparent cartridge with gradient markings. However, Summons teaches another piston type injection cartridge having a transparent cartridge with gradient markings for the purpose of allowing a user to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of Trigon. with a transparent cartridge with gradient markings as, for example, taught by Summons, in order to ascertain the amount of material remaining in the cartridge.

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Trigon./678 teaches another air conditioning lubricant dispenser. Hubbell, Jr., and Manz et al., teach other connectors for refrigeration systems.

An inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Casey Jacyna at telephone number 703-308-1508.



J. Casimer Jacyna
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3751

Jacyna
October 6, 2000